been conceded by Government already, and steps will be taken by Government to give effect to the decision as circumstances permit.

Government take note of the Committee's suggestion that a whole-time officer may be appointed with necessary powers to watch and supervise local self-governing institutions, to co-ordinate their work and do all things necessary for improving their efficiency. They are, however, of opinion that there is no immediate necessity for the appointment of such an officer. The matter will be kept in view and considered when occasion arises.

Declaration of the goal of constitutional reform.

68. Referring to the general effect of its recommendations, the Committee has observed : " We believe that these proposals embody the largest possible measure of advance on democratic lines compatible with the existing political conditions in the State." These proposals have, in the main, been accepted by Government. Only one point remains to be considered, *viz.*, the recommendation of the Committee regarding a declaration of the goal of constitutional reform in the State. Government observe that the Committee considered three alternative formulas, and that opinion was almost equally divided as regards the suitability of each. Each formula lays emphasis on different factors of constitutional progress and safety. The recommendation, moreover, is also not unanimous, and a minority is emphatically opposed to any such declaration. The Committee has fully realised the difficulties inherent in the question. Government, while appreciating the considerations which prompted the Committee to urge the necessity for such a declaration, consider that as is observed by the Committee itself in another connection, " we are passing through times of such rapid change that it is impossible for any one to foresee the trend of political actualities a decade ahead."

Principle underlying the reforms.

69. As has been pointed out by the Committee, "The principle which has inspired all constitutional developments in Mysore was first indicated in the Government Order of the 25th August, 1881, calling into being the Mysore Representative Assembly, *viz.*, that it should serve to convince the people that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. In the successive schemes of reform that have been adopted in the State from time to time during the last fifty-eight years, this purpose of enabling the citizens to realise the fundamental oneness between themselves and the State, by allowing them to participate in the shaping of the policies and measures of the Government, has found progressive fulfilment."

The Proclamation announcing the Reforms of 1923 affirmed His Highness's constant and earnest desire to provide for the increasing association of his people with his Government in the administration of the State. There need be no doubt whatever that the same policy will be pursued in the future and that the constitution will continue to develop by natural process determined by reason and reality, so that progress will be genuine and secure.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Concessions in connection with the Economic Depression.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 1579-89—L. R. 180-38-2, dated 22nd September 1938, sanctioning certain concessions in the payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous demands during 1938-39.

2. Un-official Note No. C. 2156—39-40, dated 11th October 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that the concessions referred to in the Government Order read above, may be continued during the current year also.

ORDER NO. R. 2599-610—L. R. 219-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH OCTOBER 1939.

Government are pleased to sanction the continuance of the following concessions until the close of the official year 1939-40 :—

I. RECOVERY OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

(1) All notice and Istibar fees to be invariably remitted if the arrears are paid before the end of the official year, the power to remit such fees being vested in the Amildar.

(2) In cases where lands have been brought to sale and resumed to Government for want of bids and the parties, after payment of all arrears and costs, apply for restoration of khate within a reasonable time, no penalty by way of levy of an upset price or otherwise to be recovered for such restoration.

(3) Forfeiture of lands for arrears of land revenue to be confined to those survey numbers in a khate on which arrears are known to have accrued.

(4) Where lands are resumed to Government after forfeiture and the khatedar or other person interested applies for the restoration of one or more of the survey numbers in the khate paying the arrears on such survey number or numbers, such restoration to be permitted even if the arrears on the remaining survey numbers in the khate were not cleared.

(5) Deputy Commissioners to make a liberal use of the powers vested in them under Rule 35 of the Land Revenue Rules, as regards the remission of arrears without recourse to further process by distraint of moveables or by proceeding against the other properties of the defaulter in cases where a holding which has been forfeited for default in payment of land revenue due thereon is not sold or when the sale proceeds thereof are not sufficient to meet the arrear.

(6) Notice fee leviable under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code, to be fixed at four annas irrespective of the amount of revenue due.

(7) Time to be allowed at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners for the payment of land revenue proper in the case of persons who have to make large payments.

II. TAKAVI, LAND IMPROVEMENT AND FRUIT CULTURE LOANS.

(1) Amildars to be allowed in their discretion to suspend the repayment of the instalments due for the current year and in special cases to suspend the repayment of one annual instalment in arrear, if such repayment is found to be unduly burdensome, the relief being given only on the application of the party.

(2) Rates of ordinary and penal interest on land improvement loans issued from 1st January 1934, to be reduced from 6½ per cent and 8 per cent to 5½ per cent and 6½ per cent, respectively.

(3) Rate of ordinary interest on takavi loans to be reduced to 4 per cent per annum and the rate of penal interest thereon from 8 per cent to 6½ per cent.

III. CONTRIBUTION FOR TANK RESTORATION AND TANK MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

In regard to the recovery of contribution for tank restoration where it has to be paid in instalments and also of tank maintenance advances, Deputy Commissioners to give time for payment in appropriate cases.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Additional Member for the Board of Visitors of the Cheluvamba Hospital at Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 8964-7—Med. 243-36-4, dated 8th May 1937, directing that a lady member of the household of Mr. A. S. Rangaswami Iyengar be appointed on the Board of Visitors of the New Maternity Hospital at Mysore.

2. Government Order No. G. 2857-8—Spl. Med. 355-38-4, dated 18th September 1939, sanctioning the reconstitution of the Board of Visitors for the Cheluvamba Hospital at Mysore.

3. Letter No. G. C. 439-14, dated 2nd October 1939, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, requesting sanction of Government in the circumstances explained to the appointment of Sri A. N. Aravindamma c/o *Dharmapravartha* Mr. A. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seetharanga Nivasa, Lakshmi Vilas Agrahar, Mysore, as an additional member on the reconstituted Board of Visitors of the Cheluvamba Hospital at Mysore.

ORDER NO. G. 3827—MED. 355-38-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH—31ST OCTOBER 1939.

The recommendation of the Senior Surgeon is sanctioned.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.